

# THE TIMES.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1890.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

There are many evidences that in the last few months there has sprung up in Richmond a more active and enterprising spirit than has been observed in the vicinity for a very long time. This spirit dates from the meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, held in June, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. It that meeting had accomplished nothing more for the community than the very great improvement which has taken place in our street-car service, it would still have effected a most useful purpose, but we see proofs of the influence which it has exercised in other directions.

It would be well if the Chamber of Commerce were to establish a general custom of holding precisely similar meetings once, at least, every two months. The regular meetings of the Chamber are cut off from all public participation in their proceedings. To institute these public meetings, to be repeated at regular intervals, will interest the whole community in the work which the Chamber is seeking to perform, and in exerting this interest, not only will the fortunes of the Chamber itself be advanced, but the general condition and needs of the city will receive more intelligent attention from the public.

The whole course of the Chamber under its present most vigilant, energetic and efficient official control, has been such as to commend it to the warmest good-will and respect of this community. It is rapidly growing in usefulness, and therefore, in importance, and to its watchfulness and activity of all our citizens are looking for a still greater impetus to our prosperity than it has yet received. In Richmond the Chamber has a most excellent field for the exercise of its full capacity in the way of encouragement, promotion and guidance. There is much to be done. Many changes remain to be worked before the city can be said to be entirely in line with its manifold commercial destiny. Many reforms are to be pressed, many obstructions removed, before Richmond can be considered fully on the high road to the amplest prosperity. This is the duty which it is now incumbent upon the Chamber to perform—to these changes—to press these reforms and to remove these obstructions, and let it bend all its energies to the accomplishment of these most important objects.

MR. BLAINE.

The general position occupied at this time by Mr. Blaine is, in many respects, an anomalous one, but we venture to say that at no period has he stood higher in the consideration of men whose views are not warped by partisan bitterness. Whether, as his political rivals are seeking to show, his present attitude on a number of the most important public questions is influenced by jealousy of the prominence to which Reed and McKinley have attained in the eyes of the public at large, or whether he is actuated by motives of the purest patriotism, or by the force of the sincerest conviction, the result is nevertheless the same, and his example may well be followed by all of his associates in the Republican party.

The most serious blow which the Tariff bill has received has proceeded from him. His reference to that bill as one that did not contain a single line that would open up a market for another bushel of wheat or barrel of pork has been caught up and echoed from one end of the United States to the other. It has made a profound impression upon the farming classes in the West as represented in their organized alliance, and has raised a spirit of opposition among them that has already found expression in the hostile resolutions of State and local conventions. So great is the popularity of Mr. Blaine, so universal his reputation for ability and boldness in this country, that any utterance of moment from him attracts immediate attention, but when that utterance is couched in the most striking and pointed language, and appeals to the selfish interests of an enormous mass of the population, it is not at all surprising that it should have a profound effect.

The position of Mr. Blaine on the question of reciprocity treaties with the Latin American republics is entirely sound, whatever may be his motives in pressing it, and this position is peculiarly acceptable to the agricultural element in the United States, for the chief reason why the Secretary of State advocates these treaties is that they would very much enlarge the market for the farming products of this country. The policy which he is now urging upon the attention of the Senate was on Thursday endorsed by the Republican Convention of North Dakota, and recommended for early adoption. North Dakota is eminently an agricultural State, and in this endorsement and recommendation will have the earnest sympathy and approval of all the other States in which farming interests are equally large and important.

Finally, the opposition which Mr. Blaine expressed, in his recent anonymous article in the *North American Review*, to the rulings of the Speaker, and the very powerful ful argument which he presented in support of his views, were all calculated to appeal most strongly to fair-minded men, whether Democrats or Republicans, and this article, in diminishing the influence of Reed, no doubt had a considerable effect in casting that damper which now seems to have fallen on the Force bill.

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UNITED STATES SENATE.

For a number of years it has been the general habit of the American public, outside of certain Republican circles, to reflect in a critical way upon the United States Senate as being a mere assembly of plutocrats, a moneyed oligarchy that was entirely out of sympathy with the real needs and ambitions of the people at large. Undoubtedly, this reflection has been just to a considerable degree. Removed by the frequent elections with the great mass of American citizens, belonging to an assembly that has always been more or less exclusive on account of its high dignity and the smallness of its membership, there have been times when the Senators have appeared rather like the product of monarchical than of republican institutions.

There is one admirable characteristic, however, which they undoubtedly possess, namely, conservatism, and conservatism in this age when legislative power is exercised for selfish purposes, regardless of consequences, is in quality of the rarest virtue. The recent history of the Senate shows that, even under the most urgent circumstances,

its members are disposed to proceed slowly with measures that involve the public welfare in the most vital way. There are no reasons for thinking that the Force bill has been postponed practically indefinitely, in spite of the tremendous pressure that has been brought to bear upon all of the Republicans to a view of hurrying it forward to a conclusion. The McKinley bill, which was rushed through the House without any real discussion of its merits, by the operation of the new rules that govern that body, is being carefully debated in the Senate, much to the general enlightenment of the American public. So far, although the discussion has gone, on the whole, against the Republicans, the latter have disclosed no disposition to foreclose it, and there is no ground for anticipating that they will.

It is a cause for congratulation that there is at least one branch of the National Legislature which is conservative enough to have some regard for appearances, at least in connection with measures in which the public are interested. This conservatism is really not confined to appearances. The Senate is undoubtedly conservative in spirit, and it is a fortunate thing that it is, for if the country were left to the tender mercies of the House which is always liable to fall under the control of unscrupulous majorities, it would be constantly plunged into the most violent disorder by the passage of measures subversive not only of peace, but of liberty itself.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE PRESIDENCY.  
(New York Sun.)

The Cape May point gift cottage transaction has produced a discussion about contemporary White House economy, in which we attribute to the President's family the hope of laying by at least \$100,000 a year, and the amount of the gift. Harrison will have received while President.

In the present incident fails to leave the White House with some such surplus, we will form an exception among modest Presidents. President Lincoln, indeed, reported to have given away \$50,000 during his term, but it is more than four years, when his office was worth only \$25,000 a year. President Grant, who lived in the White House eight years, part of the time at \$50,000 a year, may have saved much more, but it is difficult to ascertain how much.

There is no record of the President's personal expenses, but it is known that he gave away \$15,000 a year.

THE LEHIGH-ST. LEONARD BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 5th and Leigh streets.—Rev. S. A. Goodwin, pastor.—Preaching by Rev. W. W. Broadus, D. D., at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m.; Wednesday services at 8 p. m.; Friday service (young people) at 8 p. m.; Sunday school at 9 a. m. All are welcome.

THE ROADESTER METHODIST CHURCH, Broad and 10th streets.—Rev. S. L. Lambeth, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9 a. m.; Wednesday night prayer meeting at 8 p. m.; Sunday school at 9 a. m.

THE AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 10th and Linden and Beach streets, D. S. A. Goodwin, pastor.—Preaching by Rev. W. W. Broadus, D. D., at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m.; Wednesday night prayer meeting at 8 p. m.; Sunday school at 9 a. m.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 10th and Franklin streets.—Rev. S. P. K. Fife, pastor.—Sunday school at 9 a. m.; Wednesday night prayer meeting at 8 p. m.; Sunday school at 9 a. m.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 10th and Franklin streets.—Rev. J. Powell Garland, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9 a. m.; and 6 p. m.

THE THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 10th and Franklin streets.—Rev. J. Calvin Stewart, pastor.—Sunday school at 11 a. m.; and 6 p. m.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West Grace street, Rev. J. Calvin Stewart, pastor.—Sunday school at 11 a. m.; and 6 p. m.

THE GRACE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Fair, being absent from the city, there will be no services in this church. The usual school-room services will be held at 9:30 a. m.

THE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Rev. Harley Carmichael, rector.—Regular morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 8 p. m.

THE ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, Madison between Grace and Madison streets, Rev. J. C. Calvert, rector.—Services at 11 a. m., and 6 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

THE ST. JOHNS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Broad street, corner Twenty-first and Lee streets.—Rev. W. H. Burton, rector.—Services at 11 a. m., and 6 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

THE CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, Grace street between Fourth and Fifth.—Rev. William E. Judkins, D. D., pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m., and 6 p. m.

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THE MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. T. G. Pashley, D. D., rector, Rev. W. B. Williams, assistant.—Divine service at 11 a. m.; Holy Communion and Evensong at 6 p. m.; morning prayer and eucharist at 6:30 a. m.

THE GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Forsyth and Main streets.—Rev. H. H. M. Scott, will preach at 11 a. m.

THE CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, Grace street between Fourth and Fifth.—Rev. William E. Judkins, D. D., pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m., and 6 p. m.

THE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

A Strong Letter Urging Their Removal as Soon as Practicable.

I notice in your columns a spirited warfare going on between the slaughterhouses and the people at large, and it appears that the slaughterhouses are the ones that are most responsible for the contamination.

What is to be done?

The Latin-American republics do not adequately appreciate the blessings of stable government, the want of attachment to the Government, the contempt with which the Executive Mansions does not care for the safety of the people.

They are to be educated to the fact that the Executive Mansions is the tool which they use for the purpose of attaining the ends suggested by the Government.

It is not unworthy of note that the administration, though attacked so fiercely and resolutely, were able to maintain themselves in their position. This would not have been the case some years ago. In spite of this recent insurrection, the political institutions of the Argentine Confederation—in fact, the whole framework of its society—rest upon a much more stable foundation than they did in the last decade. Now where in South America is a larger amount of European capital invested than in this republic, the greater portion of this foreign capital being drawn from England, and it may be taken for granted that all the influences of this capital are thrown on the side of law and order, and in the scale of stability and permanence. The amount of these foreign investments is increasing in size every year, and as may be supposed, the capitalists who have so placed their means, are disposed to regard with an ever growing hostility all political disturbances, because the latter cannot but have an evil effect upon the general prosperity of the country. The day is rapidly approaching when the spirit of revolution will be wholly suppressed in South America, a consummation that will be due, in some measure, to the increased enlightenment of the native population, but, above all, to the inflexible opposition of the holders of the foreign money bags.

H. ST. GEORGE TICKER.

The renunciation of Hon. H. St. George Tucker for Congress by the Democracy of the Tenth district is a significant first step in the Congressional campaign in Virginia. Mr. Tucker is one of the ablest Representatives Virginia has ever had, and his strong and stirring speech against the Force bill was sufficient to renominate him had not other considerations of fitness also existed. The Tenth district has honored itself in thus honoring him.

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